

Close to MARKET
SCHOOLS

FREE HOMESTEADS

NEAR THE
PRESENT TERMINUS
OF THE
M&N-W.R.

160 ACRES
ENTERED
1880



Free Homesteads

Close to Markets and Schools, near the great
mines of the Manitoba & North-Western Rail-

See Map corrected up to 1st April, 1885.

The object of this publication is to assist
looking for Free Homesteads, and is issued by
Land Department of the Manitoba & North-Western
Railway.

Where to make Entries for Homesteads shown on Map.

* BIRTLE — For land East of 2nd Meridian.

* SALICOATS — For land West of 2nd Meridian
North of Township 23.

REGINA — For land West of 2nd Meridian
South of Township 24.

How to make Homestead Entries.

[See last page.]

Railway Lands can be purchased on easy terms.
For full particulars apply to

A. F. EDEN

Land Commissioner.

622 Main St. Winnipeg.

At these places there are Representatives of the Railway Company, and at
each an Agent of the Railway Company will be stationed during the season of
the Free Homesteads to assist.

LANGENBURG.

SEC 27, Tp 21, R 31.

This station is 180 miles north-west of Portage la Prairie, and 235 miles from Winnipeg. The railway was constructed to this point in 1886, and Langenburg remained the terminus until last year, when the further construction of 25 miles carried the road to Saltcoats, its present terminus. (See map)

Besides the station house and warehouse there is a general store, with postoffice, and a grain buyer was stationed there during last winter. This point is rapidly becoming a good grain centre, the samples of wheat coming in having been proved to be of a superior kind.

The country immediately around Langenburg is well settled, as will be seen by black dots on the map, which represent the Government land entered for, but there is still a large quantity of good land open for free homesteads, especially to the north and east, where many English and Canadian settlers are located. Mitchell & Bucknall's saw and grist mill is at Millwood, about fourteen miles east, on the Assiniboine river.

The country to the south is mostly rolling prairie, the soil inclines to light sandy loam, with low tracts of land containing hay meadows, but there is not much wood.

To the north the country is better wooded and the soil heavier. Townships 21 and 22, Range 30, being very desirable.

CHURCHBRIDGE.

SEC. 17, T^p. 22, R. 32.

This station, nine miles west of Langenburg, is the centre of a Church of England settlement called the Churchbridge Colony. There is a good church and school and rectory, built by the Society, and in the village there is a general store and postoffice, blacksmith shop and stopping place, besides the station buildings. This should become a good village, as the trade from the Kinbrae settlement to the south-west comes in to this point.

The land to the north-east is well settled by Icelanders, but to the north there are some very good sections still open for homesteading. Immediately south of the station there is a good deal of land open for homesteading, down to the Big Cut Arm creek, along the banks of which there is a good settlement. To the south-west the country is rolling prairie, nicely wooded and well watered with small lakes, excellently adapted for mixed farming.

Mr. M. C. Baugh, of Kinbrae, writes that "for mixed farming, i.e., the raising of all kinds of domesticated animals, together with the cultivation of the soil, I consider the locality equal to any part of Manitoba or the North-West Territory, the soil generally being composed of a good, fairly deep, black loam, with a sub-soil of yellow pliable clay, forming a warm, quick and well drained soil, producing good yields of any of the staple crops—wheat, oats, barley, peas and roots—all of which have been grown here to advantage. The country is studded with bluffs of timber, which, besides giving a fine park-like appearance, form good wind breaks to the arable lands and shelter to the live stock. At the present time there is a large amount of fine grazing land, on which horses and cattle find a variety of the very best pasture. As a dairying district it ought, with its abundance of rich pasture and shelter, to be excellent."

Mr. George Smith, of Kinbrae, writes thus: "The soil of the land belonging to the Montreal Company is as good as any in the North-West. It far excels many other places that

I have seen. It is dotted over with timber belts, and watered by a fine creek, which makes it most desirable for settlers. The climate is good. Good health and a long life may be found here if desired. The winters are long, but not too severe. Spring and summer are beautiful, but the fall eclipses them all. I know of several people who came here in poor health, but are now well and able for any amount of labor.

As regards the production of the Colony, it can compete with any other part of the North-West, so far as it has been tested. The farmers generally keep cattle and horses; we think it pays better than to farm on a large scale, as there is plenty of hay and grass, and less labor required, which speaks well for the Colony as a grazing country. If the farmers would till the soil more it would be better for themselves.

There are some as fine farms here for homesteading as any in the North-West. Anyone desiring a home can make one here in two or three years. But it takes toil and labor and a little money to make things pleasant. I came here from Michigan to make a home for myself and family, and have succeeded. I like the country. My opinion is that if emigrants desire to make homes they can do well out here if they mean business and really want a home. It is no use for lazy men to come. We want settlers, but they must be men who like work and they will succeed."

BREDENBURY.

SEC. 35, TP. 22, R. 1, W. 2.

This station is eight miles west of Churchbridge, and is just west of the second meridian. It is on the southern boundary of the land belonging to the Commercial Colonization Company, and the township immediately north is well settled by Scotch and English farmers. The township in which the station is situated has some choice land still open for homesteading. There is not yet any village at this point, although a small plot of land has been surveyed as a village site, and a station and platform provided by the railway company.

SALTCOATS.

SEC. 1, TP. 24, R. 2, W. 2.

This point, eight miles west of Bredenburg and 205 miles from Portage la Prairie, is the present terminus of the road. The village is delightfully situated on a small lake and stands on rising ground. Although the foundation of the first building was laid only last September (88), yet Saltcoats has grown so fast that it now boasts of the following buildings:—

3 general stores,	3 livery stables,
4 implement dealers,	2 hotels,
2 lumber yards,	2 carpenter shops,
1 pump factory,	1 blacksmith shop,
1 bakery,	2 harness dealers,
1 tin shop,	1 butcher shop,
2 flour and feed warehouses,	1 photo. studio,
1 billiard hall,	

And the Dominion Lands Office for the district.

Besides several residences. The railway company have built a first-class station and warehouse, a section house, immigration reception house, 40,000 gallon tank and windmill, coal shed and ice house over 280 feet long, an engine house, cattle yard and chute, and other necessary buildings.

The postoffice at Saltcoats is also a money order office, and the Dominion Express Company have an office in the town. There is also a first-class school house which will be use^d for church services every Sunday until a church is built. What Saltcoats wants now is a good grist mill, and no doubt that will come in time, as well as a cheese factory and creamery.

There is no doubt this will become an important centre and a good point for marketing grain and selling cattle.

The Commercial Colonization Company sent out some sixty settlers in 1888, who took up free homesteads around this point. They are now making very substantial progress, and some of them express themselves as follows:

Exceeds my expectations.....	Alex. Thompson
Well pleased.....	D. McAdams
I can say that I am well pleased with the country.....	J. Ford
I am well pleased with my prospects.....	P. Underwood
I am well pleased with the country and a pushing man can do well here.....	Charles Ritchie
I think the country is suitable for a man to get on in. I am sending for my friends.....	James Shearer

This is a fine country for any industrious man, especially with a growing family. The climate is all one could wish for..... Wm. Ains

We are all pleased with the country ; it is healthy and well adapted for farming and stock raising, and is a better country for people with a little capital than Scotland, especially those with a growing family, as there is always plenty of work. We have no regret in coming. John Meil, Sr., Henry Meil, John Meil, Jr.

This, in my opinion, is the healthiest country in the known world. There is twelve of us and not one has had a cough the whole winter. Land is good and stock raising will pay well. We are all in the best of spirits, as we expect a bright future not very far distant. We do not regret leaving the old country, only wish we had come sooner Wm. Wilson

I am perfectly satisfied with the country. Any well-to-do settler no doubt has a good prospect before them, either in farming or stock raising, and one of the healthiest countries in the world. Alex. Moore

I have no regret in coming to this country ; I only wish I had come sooner Thomas Mars

I like the country well, only sorry I did not come sooner John Paterson

I have no doubt of getting a good living here, and my family have been healthier than in England ; winter is better able to be borne than represented Wm. Cross

The soil is excellent, crops grow well ; a better country for farming and stock-raising than England Thomas Brown

I like the country well, and if I went back I would make the people in Northumberland jealous. I would not stop in England. John Dunn

Mr. Charles Ritchie, one of these settlers from Scotland, soon after his arrival writes to the *Orkney Herald* as follows :

"The country here, so far as I have seen it, far surpasses all my expectations. The people are kind-hearted and obliging, and very fond of the new settlers. Everywhere you go the land is good, and yields fine crops of some sort or other. A great deal of it is pasture, and that of excellent quality. There are great stretches of good woods, every kind of wild fruit, and water in abundance, both from springs and lakes. The cattle here are of a very superior description, and you can judge of their capabilities when I tell you that one cow will yield ten pounds of butter in a week, and if I had the money I could keep a hundred beasts—so far as feed is concerned—part of the summer and winter. Meat of all kinds is cheap, labor is well paid, and tradesmen of all kinds make a comfortable living. We have never felt the heat to be uncomfortable, but quite the reverse. It is, in fact, very agreeable, and we are looking forward to an abundant harvest. I have twenty acres under crop, and am breaking more for next year. We are all, as I said before, very highly pleased with our new home."

Already three school houses are being built within a radius of six miles from Saltcoats; and including the school district of Saltcoats there are now four districts formed and two more being arranged for.

Lothian, the new Crofter settlement, is situated in township 25, ranges 1 and 2, six miles north of Saltcoats. About fifty families, assisted by the Imperial Government, are now being placed on their homesteads in this colony. Sir Charles Tupper personally inspected this location, and expressed himself as being very highly pleased with the selection.

The country around this point is well suited for mixed farming. The grain brought to Saltcoats last winter was of a superior description.

About twenty miles north lies the well-known settlement of Wallace. And there are many free homesteads within a comparatively short distance of Saltcoats still open for homesteading.

Twelve miles south-west lies the Crescent Lake settlement, and twenty miles north-west the Yorkton settlement, about which more information is given under the head of "Yorkton District."

Professor Sheldon says about this section:—"The country is rolling and uneven as to surface, with numerous lakes, and innumerable bluffs of trees, and in many places it is quite park-like in appearance. There are tracts of flat land intermixed, and also low lying marshes on which hay may be cut. The land, indeed, is undulating and rolling, and almost hilly in places, with small flat portions intervening; it is well sheltered by bluffs of poplar and willow, well watered by lakes and occasional streams, and there are many natural meadows and pastures. There are various kinds of soil, from gravelly to loamy soil, and it is needless to say the latter are the better; but, as a rule, a black loam prevails, interspersed with one inclining a little to sand, each of them well adapted to any kind of crop. The black soil is full of the accumulated vegetable remains of many centuries, and it will not easily be exhausted. Horses, cattle and sheep thrive well on the land; and very satisfactory crops of wheat, oats, swedes, carrots, potatoes, and so on, are grown under a very simple and elementary system of cultivation.

The district, as it appeared to me, is well adapted to what is known as "mixed farming" that is, for pastures and meadows, with more or less of arable land for the growth of crops subsidiary to stock-raising and dairy farming. I am in possession, too, of excellent reasons for supposing that horse ranching, at all events on a limited scale, might be made to pay well in this part of the country."

YORKTON DISTRICT.

The extension of the railway line will be in a north-west-erly direction from Saltcoats, and will further open up a country unsurpassed as a field for settlers who desire to combine grain growing and cattle raising. This district was partly settled by Ontario farmers and Scotch settlers some three years ago.

Mr C. Sutcliffe, who is settled in township 25, range 3, in writing home to a friend made the following remarks:—

“We can boast also of a fine cultivateable soil as any in the whole of Canada, or indeed any other country, and which can be had for the residing on and cultivating a small portion of it. We had a visit (two weeks ago) paid us by a gentleman from Richmond, Yorkshire, England. He came across the section my homestead is on, and from here went to the township west of the one I am in. He has spent a week in this locality. He enquired into the suitability of the country for establishing over twenty Yorkshire tenant farmers who intend to emigrate. He was more than pleased with the prospect. He found good land, good water, plenty of timber, and thousands of acres of the best grass (“going to waste” as he expressed it), within a few miles of the railway. He was particularly struck with the appearance of the cattle, most of which were (and are) still feeding on the prairies, and are not stabled. They are in quite as good “fettle” as the stock in Yorkshire that are taken good care of, and fed on turnips, oil cake, and hay. So that I can recommend this locality to any man who wants to make farming and stock raising a success. There is quite a large business done here in cattle raising, as it costs next to nothing to raise them. Some of our farmers have gone in largely, having from 40 to 50 head. We can show as good a sample of wheat this year, as any part of Manitoba and the North-West. One farmer close to me, has about 40 acres of oats, which yielded 80 bushels to the acre. He had also about 40 acres of wheat which was very good. Several more have equally splendid crops. I have transplanted over 60 black currant bushes from the bluffs to the garden, and as we have plenty of cherry trees, gooseberry and raspberry trees in our own bluffs, and strawberry plants on our own prairie land, it is useless transplanting any of these kinds, as we can go and gather the fruit within a short distance of home. I tell you this part of the country is not called the “Park Lands” of the North-West for nothing; it is really and truly a grand stupendous

park, containing millions of acres, waiting for the hands of the cultivator. There are thousands of people here in the North-West who could not make headway in the old country, the States, and in Eastern Canada, who are succeeding now, and as we are to have the railway here next summer, now is the time to come (in spring) to secure a splendid homestead near the railway, as all alongside of the railway is being taken up as the railway advances, and of course the nearer a person locates to a railway the higher the value will become of his farm as the country gets settled. There are some of our farmers who have gone away for periods of six months on visits to various parts of Manitoba and British Columbia and other parts of the N.W., and they state that they have not yet seen any better looking land in all their travels than this on the line of the Manitoba & North-Western R'y, as it is making a cut through the most fertile land of the whole country. I know this, that when I was in the old country I should have enjoyed myself to my heart's content could I have gone on a pic-nic to such a place as I have got in my homestead, and now it is my own, or will be in another six months, when I can claim the title deeds for myself and heirs forever, and there are hundreds, yea, thousands of homesteads as good as mine to be yet taken up. No one can go wrong if he makes for the M. & N. W. line of railway, only it will pay him to pay a little more fare and come to a little ahead of the terminus, so as to get near the line of railway, as the nearest homesteads are the first to be taken up, then the rest have to be content to take up land a greater distance away."

The country is well watered by the White Sand River and its tributaries, and Leech, Crescent and Devil's Lake.

For detailed information about the soil, &c., of EACH TOWNSHIP write for a Guide Book, to

A. P. EDEN,

Land Commissioner,

WINNIPEG.

FREE GRANTS.

How to obtain them in the CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

DOMINION LANDS REGULATIONS.

Regulations, all surveyed seven-numbered sections, excepting 3 and 4, in the Prairie Provinces and the Northwest Territories, which have not been homesteaded, reserved for the Government, or otherwise disposed of or reserved, are to be held exclusively for the benefit of the homesteaders.

Any person who is a Canadian citizen may be granted upon payment of an Office Fee of Ten Dollars, a homestead of 160 acres, subject to the following conditions as to residence and cultivation, in either of the three classes of homesteads.

1. The homesteader must reside on his homestead and cultivate a reasonable portion of the same, commencing from date of entry, unless entry shall have been made on or before the 1st day of January, 1900, in which case residence need not commence until the 1st day of June, 1900, and he must reside on and cultivate the land for at least six months out of every twelve months, commencing from date of homestead entry.

2. The homesteader must begin actual residence, as above, within a radius of two miles of the homestead, and must make his home within and reside for at least six months, out of every year, commencing from date of homestead entry, and shall within the first year, break and prepare for crop ten acres of his homestead, and in the second year crop the said ten acres, and break and prepare for crop twenty-five acres; and within the third year, after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop twenty-five acres and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres of the date of his homestead entry, he shall have not less than twenty-five acres of the land, and a suitable house in which he shall reside, and must present his application for homestead entry.

3. The homesteader must commence the cultivation of his homestead within six months after the date of his homestead entry, and shall within the first year, break and prepare for crop not less than ten acres, and in the second year crop the said ten acres, and break and prepare for crop twenty-five acres; and within the third year, after the date of his homestead entry, he shall have not less than twenty-five acres of the land, and a suitable house in which he shall reside, and must present his application for homestead entry.

4. The homesteader must reside on his homestead for not less than three years, and must cultivate the land for not less than three years, and must present his application for homestead entry.

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CLOSE TO MARKETS

AND
SCHOOLS

FREE HOMESTEADS

NEAR THE
PRESENT TERMINUS
OF THE

M & N. W. R.

(WITH MAP)

160 ACRES
ENTRY FEE

\$10